

4

The Times-Dispatch
DAILY—WEEKLY—SUNDAY.

Business Office.....915 E. Main Street
South Richmond.....1200 Hull Street
Petersburg Bureau.....100 N. Sycamore Street
Lynchburg Bureau.....215 Eighth Street

BY MAIL One Six Three One
POSTAGE PAID Year. Mos. Mos. Mo.
Daily with Sunday.....\$2.00 \$3.00 \$1.50 .25
Daily without Sunday.....1.00 2.00 1.00 .25
Sunday edition only.....2.00 1.00 .50 .25
Weekly (Wednesday).....1.00 .50 .25 .10

By Times-Dispatch Carrier Delivery Service in Richmond (and suburbs) and Petersburg—

One Week.
Daily with Sunday.....15 cents
Daily without Sunday.....10 cents
Sunday only.....6 cents

Entered January 27, 1905, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1911.

MR. BRYAN CRACKING THE WHIP.
"It appears to us incontrovertible," says the New York Evening Sun, "that if Mr. Bryan persists in hanging around Washington and pretending to boss the legislators of his party and then succeeds in his plan of nominating the Hon. Champ Clark for the Presidency, he will make certain the fruition of the same result in 1912 as befell in 1896, 1900 and 1908." Leaving Mr. Clark out of the Presidential situation altogether—his availability as a candidate will be determined partly by his administration of the office of Speaker—the present activity of the great Nebraskan is nothing short of a public scandal. We are not surprised he couldn't keep his hands off to save his life. He is in politics "for keeps." He will take the next Democratic nomination for President himself if he can get it and if the members of Congress shall be influenced by him in the organization of that body and in the course they shall pursue in legislation he will deserve the nomination, and with it the defeat which always goes with the nomination when the nomination goes to him. The infatuation of a very large part of the Democracy for him is nothing less than a disease, an incurable disease, it would seem; but we can stand it if the party can stand it, which is why we have already named him for the fourth of his heats for the White House stakes, so long as he shall live. The country has rejected him and his leadership three times, and will reject him again and again as often as he shall offer himself or permit himself to be offered for the sacrifice, and in that assurance, while wondering at his persistence, and admiring his consistency though damning his selfishness, the country is confident of its final deliverance from his disastrous influence.

For the first time in sixteen years, there is a Democratic House at Washington, and the party is stronger in the Senate than it has been for twenty years. Mr. Bryan is on the ground directing, or advising, what the party shall do in the organization of the House and Senate, and always with the idea of preserving his strangle hold on the party. The Democratic majority in the House and the new Democratic representatives in the Senate come largely from the States which have never voted for Mr. Bryan and his measures; yet he is there telling them what they shall do, how they shall comport themselves in the management of the matters the people have placed in their hands. For several days Mr. Bryan has been very active in opposing the choice of Senator Martin of Virginia, as chairman of the Democratic caucus of the Senate. He has told his intimate friends in the Senate that they must select "some other man more favorable to the Bryan policies"; that "the party should take advantage of its present great opportunity" (an opportunity for which the party is in no sense indebted to him or his services), and that this can "be done only through an aggressive policy, to which, in Mr. Bryan's opinion, Mr. Martin's leadership would not be favorable." Fifteen Democratic Senators talked over the suggestions of Mr. Bryan for four hours on Wednesday, and yesterday they were still talking about it. They argue that Mr. Martin voted ever so many times with Aldrich on the tariff bill, that he voted on the lumber schedule against the spirit and letter of the Denver platform, and that their constituents would require them to explain why they voted for Martin for caucus chairman with all these charges against him, and charges which the people should reflect have not been substantiated or explained. If Mr. Martin had done all these things, we would suggest that it is not the business of Mr. Bryan, whom Mr. Martin has always loyally supported when he was running for President, to interfere or direct the Senators what they shall do.

Mr. Martin is entitled by reason of his long service in the Senate and his unvarying support of Democratic principles, to the position of minority leader in that body, and it is hoped that he will be named for the position to-day. We can very well understand that "conservative Senators express resentment at Mr. Bryan's interference." They have a right to resent his interference, and it is hoped that they will make their resentment so pronounced in this case that even he will be impressed with the fact that the Democratic Senators have determined once and for all time that they will not bow to any boss. Mr. Martin has not asked for the minority leadership—he is entitled to it by reason of his service. If they shall yield now to the demands of this disturber and thrice rejected candidate for President they will be compelled to yield to still further demands as impossible as this demand is impudent and wholly selfish. Mr. Martin

has not asked for the minority leadership—he is entitled to it by reason of his seniority and his fitness for the service required.

The caucus will meet again to-day, and it is said that Mr. Martin will win easily unless, at the last moment, he shall, for the sake of party unity, decline to stand for election. He should stand. What is called "party unity" is not a thing that can be reckoned from only one side. A majority of the Democratic Senators have asked him to take the place, and it would seem that their wishes should have as much influence in deciding this question as the views of the minority directed by Mr. Bryan.

All this controversy must be nuts and wine for the Administration and its supporters in Congress and throughout the country. They could do themselves no better service than to keep Mr. Bryan on the job in Washington.

THE MACHINE IN BALTIMORE.
On the day after the primary election in Baltimore, Mayor Mahool, who was the candidate of the more conservative wing of the party, wrote a letter to Mr. Preston, the "organization" candidate, in which he said: "I hasten to congratulate you most heartily upon your victory in the Democratic primary, and I wish you the same success in the general election to be held in May." In addition, Mayor Mahool assured Mr. Preston of his support. We are told by the Sunpaper that Mr. Preston "was besieged yesterday (Wednesday) at his law office on St. Paul Street by friends who called to congratulate him." He had received hundreds of letters and telegrams felicitating him upon his victory. The Democratic organization workers believe that Mr. Preston will be elected by a large majority. They count upon his receiving every vote (about 20,000) cast at the primary for Mahool, and if their anticipation shall be realized, Preston will win at the regular election by an increased majority. In the meantime, however, the Republicans are very active, and, of course, are predicting victory for their candidate. They can only hope to win by Democratic disaffection, and there is nothing to be gained for good government or for Democratic supremacy in Baltimore by such disaffection. The Sunpaper and the rest of the people who were opposed to Preston at the primary will, it is hoped, reach this conclusion before the regular election is held. Nothing is to be gained for Baltimore by the defeat of the Democratic candidate who is in all respects, we believe, an abler man than his Republican antagonist, himself the representative of the Republican machine just as Preston is the representative of the Democratic organization.

The issue has been reduced, therefore, to organization against organization, and there is no escape from this situation. We talk about the machine in politics and we protest occasionally against the evils of machine rule when in the present condition of politics, as matter of fact, all politics is machine politics. One machine is dethroned to be followed by another machine, and we have never found by experience that the machine of Robinson is a whit better than the machine of Brown. Manifestly, therefore, the thing for the Democratic voters of Baltimore to do is to vote and work with their own machine rather than with the Republican ring.

MIKADO AND PRESIDENT.
The Emperor of Japan, called in his country the Mikado, which has a very Irish sound, has felicitated the President of the United States upon the completion of the new treaty between this country and his own, and expressed the wish that the long-time friendship between the Japanese and the Americans shall continue to exist for the welfare of both countries. The President of the United States has been as polite and generous in his expression of friendly regard for the great people of the distant East as the Mikado, but we shall be greatly surprised if Captain Richmond Pearson Hobson do not discover in this correspondence between the Mikado and the President some sinister design against the peace and dignity and continued prosperity of our country.

All the troubles that Captain Hobson has so far predicted between the United States and Japan have failed to materialize, but the President and the Mikado can't fool him. Like the war horse in the prophecy of Isaiah he scents the battle from afar, and there is no telling what foggy night, when all Americans have gone to bed, the yellow hells will not come down upon us like wolves on the fold. This is one of the chances we have to take, however, if the worst shall come to the worst. Captain Hobson will have the satisfaction of knowing that he gave the warning that his over-confident fellow countrymen would not take.

THE INCOME TAX AMENDMENT.
The Hon. George Gray, United States Judge in Delaware, and one of the ablest and purest of all the public men in this country, has written a long letter to Lawyer Austin G. Fox, of New York, about the proposed income tax amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Judge Gray believes that any proposition to amend the organic law of the Union should "be a matter of careful consideration by the people of the States to whom it is addressed." He does not believe that such consideration has been given this proposition. There has been no adequate discussion of it, either in Congress or out of Congress, and its adoption would be a matter of very serious consequence to the country.

Says Judge Gray: "It would invite audacious double taxation which by reason of the paramount authority of Federal law could only be avoided

by the State giving up its source of revenue." There is no question about that, but in Judge Gray's opinion "the insuperable objection to the amendment as framed by the resolution of Congress is in the presence of the words 'from whatever source derived,' the proposed amendment reading: 'Article XVI. The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States and without regard to any census or enumeration.'"

The pity of it is that more men of character and standing and interest in the country like Judge Gray have not spoken frankly upon this subject. If the amendment shall be adopted the States of the Union, and particularly the States of the South, will live to regret that by their apathy, indifference or ignorance they have still further enlarged the powers of the Federal Government at the sacrifice of their own.

AFTER LORIMER AGAIN.
Several days ago H. H. Kohlsaat, Editor of the Chicago Record-Herald, appeared before the investigating committee of the Illinois Legislature, now hot upon the trail of the men and interests which put up the money for the election of William Lorimer as United States Senator from Illinois. Mr. Kohlsaat testified that he had been told that \$10,000 had been contributed to this fund. He declined to give the name of the person from whom this information had been obtained, stating that the statement had been made to him in confidence and that he would not betray the confidence; that any man, and particularly any newspaper man, who would violate a confidence of this sort was unworthy of confidence himself.

That was a high and proper position for him to take. Threats of imprisonment could not extort the name of his informer from him. Protests that he ought to make the disclosure in the public interest affected him not at all. The committee took the case under advisement and had about determined to send Mr. Kohlsaat to jail for refusing to answer the questions asked him. It was then that Mr. Clarence S. Funk, General Manager of the International Harvester Company, came forward and relieved Mr. Kohlsaat from all obligation to keep his newspaper confidence, and appeared himself before the investigating committee with the statement that he was the authority for the editorial article published in the Record-Herald as to the corruption fund raised for the election of Lorimer. That was a fine thing for Mr. Funk to do, and in the course of his examination he told the committee that he had been asked by Edward Hines, millionaire lumber merchant, to give \$10,000 towards the \$100,000 Lorimer election fund. He was told by Mr. Hines that the money should be sent to Edward Tilden, President of the National Packing Company. Mr. Funk testified that he refused to make the contribution asked for by Hines, and regarded the request as an insult.

Too much cannot be said in praise of Mr. Kohlsaat for his course in this matter, nor can too high praise be bestowed upon Mr. Funk for assuming the responsibility for the statement contained in Kohlsaat's editorial article. In his defense before the Senate, Lorimer denied that he had ever expended a cent for the purpose of securing his election as Senator. It appears, however, that a good deal of money was expended by other people, Lorimer's friends and backers and intimates, for his election. Too much time has already been given to the consideration of Lorimer's fitness for a seat in the Senate, but Lorimer would not be asking too much if he should now insist upon the further investigation by the Senate of the measures adopted by his friends to secure his election. He should do this or he should resign his seat and appeal to the people of Illinois for vindication. There would be something really brave and manly in such an attitude as that. In the circumstances, he cannot expect to be of any use to his State or any comfort to himself in the Senate. Besides, the Senate intends to reinvestigate him and he should "fess up" or fight.

ENTITLED TO A SQUARE DEAL.
Hundreds of newspapers in this country are already asserting most dogmatically and most unfairly that the Socialist administration in Milwaukee is a failure. The slightest fact that can be taken as adverse to the work being carried on by Mayor Sedel and his Socialist colleagues is magnified into a statement that the Socialist administration has gone to smash.

The truth of the matter is that the Socialist administration of Milwaukee has not yet had a reasonable chance to show what it can do and what it cannot do. Reforms are the fruits of years, not of weeks. Be it remembered that this is the first Socialist municipal administration in the United States—therefore, it is of necessity largely an experiment. Mayor Sedel and his co-workers are treading ground that none of their faith and party has ever trod before on the American continent. They have no precedent to guide them, no lamp of experience for their feet. They cannot help making mistakes. That follows from the nature of the situation.

It will not do to damn Socialism in this country before it has had a fair chance to demonstrate its workings. Such a course is both unfair and unscientific. The whole experiment must be viewed before judgment is reached. It is unjust to judge the entire case by some preliminary and subsidiary experiments which do not go to the root of the matter. When the administration has rounded out its term, then we shall be able to make some analysis of its merits or demerits, but

the case cannot be decided until all the evidence is submitted.

It is a great deal better to view Socialism with judicial calm than with prejudiced antagonism. There are hundreds of thousands of American people to-day who are in the twilight zone of opinion as to Socialism, regarding it as neither good nor evil. Socialism is making gigantic strides in the number of its recruits. If the impression get abroad that the press is not dealing fairly with Socialism, countless people will by that very fact be added to the Socialist ranks. The hour of judgment is not yet at hand, so far as Milwaukee is concerned.

OVERWORKING THE ROBIN.
Now and then the Savannah Press, of which old Pless Stovall is the very gifted editor, drops into sentiment. The other day it printed a prose poem about life "On the French Broad," in which there is drifting snow and fragrant flowers and singing birds, but if our dear old friend will permit, we would suggest that the little robin of his story was rather overworked. We find him "hopping over the new-turned turf, flitting up to the bank of blossom," catching the promise of returning spring, flashing his crimson shield and throwing out "among the whitened pines a vernal note of triumph." That surely was overworking the robin. "Hopping," "flitting," "wondering," "flashing" and "throwing." The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals ought to give its attention to a think like this. Besides, we protest that the note of triumph was not vernal in any sense, but that it was the new-turned turf to which this description should have been applied.

We agree generally with the proposition that "life is love and love can never die," but we must hesitate about accepting the statement that "the little robin nesting in the whitened bushes in the pines calls out once more to the ripple in the river." At least we must have some corroborative testimony upon this point. What we should like to know particularly is whether the people up "on the French Broad" kill the robins for sport or for food. That is the particular issue. The ripple in the river will keep on rippling doubtless as long as the river runs, but we want to know to what extent the robins are protected "on the French Broad."

KEEP THE CITY CLEAN.
Toledo, Ohio, through its new civic magazine, the "Toledoan," sounds a note of reasonable advice to those citizens who either have little civic pride or none at all, ever complainants against the street cleaning authorities. What is said about Toledo is equally applicable to our own city.

The Toledoan says: "It is easy to say that a city is not clean and that the street department is incompetent, or does not hire men enough or some other complaint, but few of our citizens stop to consider how much daily house cleaning a city of 200,000 inhabitants needs when each one of that 200,000 takes no care himself about his own personal action toward keeping it clean." Our contemporary further inquires how long a housekeeper could keep a tidy home if each member of the family threw papers, banana skins, tin cans and bottles on the floor, wherever he happened to be. It is not exaggerating to compare a whole city to a single home. There are receptacles provided at most of the downtown corners for waste paper, etc., "and there is no more reason in throwing a broken bottle on a public street than on your parlor floor."

With this common sense advice the Toledoan closes its appeal: "Give some thought to our individual action and our city will soon look as clean as the home of a Dutch housewife." This is quite applicable to Richmond. Each citizen owes the city a duty to properly dispose of the things which too often litter the streets. The practice of throwing banana skins on the sidewalks of this city is entirely too common, and it ought to be stopped. It can only be prevented when thoughtless people take a little thought about the looks and the right of the case.

Miss Ruth Crenshaw, of Bowling Green, Missouri, won a seventeen-hour spelling match the other day when her one remaining opponent spelled "sepulchre" with two p's. This was a grave error.

There is a case on trial in New York now that is fine evidence of the fact that political foes can be personal and business friends. George Gordon Battle, of New York, is acting as special assistant to District Attorney Whitman, who defeated Battle for that office two years ago.

Governor Mann gave an excellent definition of a Virginian the other day in his speech at Big Stone Gap. He said: "By Virginians, I not only mean the people who were born here, but also the people who had sense enough to come here after they were born." In other words, Virginians are both born and made.

Fifteen out of the twenty-seven Cornell students elected to the Phi Beta Kappa Society for distinction in scholarship are women. Surely these women are intelligent enough to vote.

The City Council of Rushville, Indiana, has passed an ordinance placing a ban on blinds for screens in saloons. Rushville has an invention of its own, which, it is believed, will be more popular than the other device, because it is simpler and cheaper. This is the sunbannon. It is a cheap thing, and many a man will be able to dig it out of his wife's last summer hoard and use it with good grace. He can carry it in his pocket. Thus will

he avoid the law which would expose him to public view when taking a little "hair tonic," as they call it in Raleigh, North Carolina, and other Tarheel villages.

According to the Ring Tum Phi of Washington and Lee University, the Junior law class of that institution recently held a soiree, which included a special performance at the Lyric, "where many men enjoyed 'Love Me with the Tiger Love.'" We await with interest the first appearance of the harem skirt in old Lexington.

Jack London has been arrested for violation of the neutrality laws between Mexico and the United States. He is charged with heading an insurgent band. We do not doubt it, and it would be a very good thing to make an example of him. The less we have of his sort, the better off the country.

George Ade is serving as foreman of an Indiana jury. He ought to be in the prisoner's dock and required to stand trial for the ancient jokes he has clothed in slangy garb.

Voice of the People
The Prohibition Question.
To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
I have read with interest your editorial statement as to the number and fifteen blind tigers illicit liquor saloons) being found by the police officers in Birmingham, Ala. You seem to think this proves a strong case against the principle of prohibition; I think it proves a strong case in favor of the police force of that city.

You and others who argue against prohibition make the mistake of supposing that if a prohibitory law does not immediately suppress all drinking, the state of the fact that local politicians and social newspapers generally give all the aid and encouragement they possibly can to those who run blind tigers—you are justified in claiming with considerable show of gratification, that prohibition is a failure, and should at once be abandoned in favor of regulation. Of course, the absurdity of your position is apparent to any one who will take the trouble to do a little thinking, as the passage of a prohibitory law or ordinance is tantamount to the local community putting itself in the right attitude toward a criminal business.

No one of any age or experience expects the saloon keepers or the keepers of blind tigers, who are one and the same people, to obey any law interfering with the most profitable conduct of their business. It is as true that the charge of hypocrisy cannot be refuted by any citizenship of a State or community that votes out the saloon and still allows saloon symbols to be on the streets, and to compound with the lawless criminals on the basis of an occasional fine. Such inconsistency deserves to be called by its proper name.

But, Mr. Editor, since for the goose meat in this discussion be accepted as appropriate food for the pig, if you demand of prohibition that it prohibit all drinking or be called a failure, you must be willing to judge regulation, or have it judged, by the same standard. Nearly two years ago I took the meaning called by the liquor men of this city, under the chaperonage of one of the editors of a daily paper of this city, the expense of which was paid by the liquor people, and the object of which was to produce against a local option election here. The speakers were selected by the liquor men, or their editorial chaperon, but not a man of them even attempted to say a good word in favor of the liquor business, while every one of them spoke of methods of regulation, and all agreed upon regulation as the proper method. It would be entirely pertinent to say that regulation, as typified by high license and certain restrictive laws, has produced the conditions that have led to the almost nation-wide movement against the saloon. The reason is obvious, because the forces behind regulation have played this little comedy drama as the tail, while the saloon has been the dog, and has done the wagging. Regulation has simply been a neat and effective way of leveling the blackmail against the saloon business, with the understanding that the payment of hush money would leave the saloon free to conduct its business in any way it found to be most profitable, and the saloon keepers have done this, and has despised the laws regulating his business and those who make those laws and blithely go through the farce of enforcing them, because he knows that his business is a safe one, and that he is prohibited, and that any community that has a more character than to allow his business will not much concern itself about how he conducts his business.

Of course, "when the devil was sick, the devil a monk would be," and of late the saloon men of Richmond have made some little pretense of obeying the law requiring them to close on Sunday, which, by the way, is done more because they feel the need of a day of rest as well as all other men, and all ready to close up if they knew the Tom, Dick and Harry would not open to sell to their customers, and for this reason rather than because they have any respect for the law or any fear of the officials behind it. But in this case "the devil a monk would be," because the saloon business has well nigh filled up the measure of its iniquity, and that in spite of political leaders and daily newspapers, the plain people who have to bear the suffering and pay the bills are about ready to rise in revolt and strike and beat the best of Bashan," hip and thigh, and the saloon keepers hope by a pretense of good conduct to stay the day of reckoning.

So much for generalization; now for concrete facts. Almost daily the police of Richmond are treated to a stable of the Tower of London, a dignity of great honor, and in former days of vast importance and power. In fact, in olden times the Constable of the Tower was the one commander to whom was confided the safety of the crown, and he was a man of great wealth, and of the seat of government, England has repeatedly been ruled from the Tower of London, and even long after the British Kings and Queens abandoned the tower as a place of residence, and as their chief stronghold, it has been the habit of the Constable of the Tower the custody of those prisoners of state whose release or escape would have endangered the possession of the throne. This conveys some idea of the amount of confidence which the various sovereigns of England have reposed in the loyalty and devotion of the Constable of the Tower of London.

Field Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood is the grandest old veterans of the English army, which he entered as a subaltern of cavalry, at the close of the Crimean War, through which he served in the navy as a midshipman. Much of his service during the

Water
ANTI-DYSPEPTIC
"Begets Health"

If you want to know why it is so good for stomach, intestinal and kidney troubles—

"Ask your druggist about it."—J. E. Harris

Sold by all druggists—Just as it is lowest cost. J. A. MORRIS & CO., Distributors 211 North 6th St., Richmond, Va.

Daily Queries and Answers

Colonel Harvey's Qualifications.
(1) Is Colonel George Harvey, of New York, editor, author and scholar, who pleaded for the female vote at the Jeffersonian Club a few nights ago, a married man and a man of family?
(2) What experience has he had to determine whether the woman should have the ballot?
(3) Yes.
(4) As a publicist, he has made a most searching study of the female problem, and has studied woman as a factor in art, industry, science, law, lines of endeavor, and in many other respects. I will say to W. H. H. that he has toured many States in quest of information on this great question.

Votes in Presidential Election.
Please answer the following questions:
1. How many votes were cast in the United States at the last presidential election?
2. How many votes were cast for the successful candidate?
1. 14,888,442.
2. 7,675,908.

Book on Magic.
Please tell me where I can obtain a book on magic?
O. R. FLETCHER.
Any Richmond book seller can order one for you.

Address of Wright Brothers.
Supply me with the address of the Wright Brothers Flying Machine Co., Toledo, Ohio.
C. M. HARRISON.

James River Trips.
I have read in your valuable paper of some several accounts of trips that have been made from Lynchburg to Richmond, Va., and back. Can you tell me whether these trips are actually made on the James River proper all the way from Lynchburg to Richmond? I would like to make a trip to Lynchburg, Va. Is there anywhere I can get a map of James River from Richmond to Lynchburg?
BOATMAN.

We have no information as to such trips, but pertaining to them, but perhaps some one who has not yet made the James in days gone by will supply these facts for you. You can probably find a map in the State Library, or you might secure one from the Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C., addressing the Topography Division.

First Khaki Uniforms.
What country was the first to adopt the khaki uniform?
M. B. E.
Its first military employment was in the Sepoy contingent of the Honorable East India Company, in which the Oriental officers were uniformed in this fabric. Later it was extended to all British troops.

Queen Elizabeth's Conversion.
Queen Elizabeth, the only sovereign, indeed, to publicly acknowledge her conversion to the Hungarian Count Caspary, her conversion to Catholicism, and her marriage to Hermann zu Wied, from a confirmed invalid into a well woman, who lived to the age of 70, and died at the age of 82, was a particular favorite of the late Queen Victoria, and it was she who selected him to escort Empress Eugenie to the Cape of Good Hope, and to visit the scene of the death of her son, the Prince Imperial, at the hands of the Zulus.

Sir Evelyn Wood is one of the most popular men in the service, is a brother of the late Mrs. O'Shea, who played so important a role in the political career of Charles Stewart Parnell, and died as his wife.

His grandfather was that Sir Matthew Wood of Wotton, a warm and useful friend of the Duke of Devonshire, and who by placing his purse at their disposal, at the moment of their departure, enabled them to leave their residence in Germany, to which they had been virtually exiled for four decades, and in time for the birth of their only daughter, the Countess of Southdown, on British soil.

When Edward VII. became King, he severed his connection with most of the nobles, which he had befriended as Prince of Wales, retained only a few, with a very few others, in a purely honorary capacity, and refrained from making any further connections. He was a member of the Royal Yacht Squadron and the Jockey Club, neither of which have headquarters in London. He felt himself compelled to retain each, to emphasize the distinction which existed between the role which he had occupied for so long, and the apparent and natural change which he had undergone, that which he filled as a sovereign, that are unnecessary in the case of a mere prince of the blood.

King George, however, has never, at any time, severed his connection with his friends and associates the same amount of freedom and latitude in their intercourse with him, as was sanctioned by his father. Prior to his accession to the throne, he has, therefore, found it unnecessary to have recourse to the usual method of being resorted to by his father in order to emphasize the difference between a prince and a King, and has intimated his intention of retaining his membership of the Marlborough Club, where, when living at Marlborough House, he used to be habitually dropping in almost every afternoon for a game of billiards, and was a regular player in the annual billiard handicap there. He also retained his membership of the Royal Yacht Squadron, which is the premier yachting organization of the British Empire, and also his connection with the club, which he inherited the suite of rooms in the club house at Newmarket, which were owned by his father, and which he has always occupied whenever he visited the Heath.

(Copyright, 1911, by the Brentwood Company.)

Select Our Bank
Our customers value and "bank on" our ability to assist them in every way consistent with safe, sound banking, and we appreciate their patronage, whether their account be large or small.

National State and City Bank
OF RICHMOND